The maximum wind velocity for West Indian stations was 38 miles per hour from the northeast at Havana on the 7th; generally, however, light winds prevailed. The rainfall was deficient at both Havana, Cuba, and San Juan, Puerto Rico, the only stations having normal values. It was also light at other places, particularly at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

HUMIDITY.

Average relative humidity and departures from the normal.

Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.	Districts.	Атегаде.	Departure from the normal.
New England Middle Atlantic South Atlantic Florida Peninsula East Gulf West Gulf Ohio Valley and Tennessee Lower Lake Upper Lake North Dakota Upper Mississippi	\$75 72 72 79 78 73 76 82 81	0 2 7 8 5 0 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Missouri Valley. Northern Slope Middle Slope Southern Slope Southern Plateau Middle Plateau Northern Plateau North Pacific Coast Middle Pacific Coast South Pacific Coast	72	+76 +76 -77 +00 8

SUNSHINE AND OLOUDINESS.

The distribution of sunshine is graphically shown on Chart VII, and the numerical values of average daylight cloudiness, both for individual stations and by geographical districts, appear in Table I.

Average cloudiness and departures from the normal,

Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.	Districts.	Average.	Departure from the normal.
New England	5.7 5.2	-0.8 -0.5 -0.2 +0.7 +0.5 -0.1 -0.8 0.0 -0.4 -0.4 -0.5	Missouri Valley Northern Slope Middle Slope Southern Slope Southern Plateau Middle Plateau Northern Plateau North Pacific Coast Middle Pacific Coast South Pacific Coast	5.6 5.8 4.9 5.2 8.4 7.1 7.9 5.6 4.6	+0.5 +1.2 +0.9 +0.8 +0.4 +0.4 0.6 +0.2 +0.2

WIND.

The maximum wind velocity at each Weather Bureau station for a period of five minutes is given in Table I, which also gives the altitude of Weather Bureau anemometers above ground.

Following are the velocities of 50 miles and over per hour registered during the month:

Maximum wind velocities.

1			i	II			ı
Stations.	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.	Stations.	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.
Block Island, R. I Buffalo, N. Y Do Do Do Do Do Carson City, Nev Chicago, Ill Do Cleveland, Ohio Do Detroit, Mich Fort Canby, Wash Grand Haven, Mich Mount Tamalpais, Cal	24 2 5 7 12 18 11 12 12 12 24 12 7	51 50 52 58 64 50 50 50 50 56 50 56 50 52 68	e. sw. sw. sw. sw. sw. sw. sw. sw. sw.	Mount Tamalpais, Cal. Do	6 15 20 21 22 24 80 4 6 12 18 24 80 12 15	76 58 50 58 70 61 50 54 55 50 53 50	n. sw. n. ne. sw. n. ne. sw. n. nw. s. ne. se. se.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Numerical statistics relative to auroras and thunderstorms are given in Table VII, which shows the number of stations from which meteorological reports were received, and the number of such stations reporting thunderstorms (T) and auroras (A) in each State and on each day of the month, respectively.

Thunderstorms.—Reports of 167 thunderstorms were received during the current month as against 148 in 1898 and

661 during the preceding month.

The dates on which the number of reports of thunderstorms for the whole country were most numerous were: 10th, 41; 11th, 30; 18th, 27.

Reports were most numerous from: Louisiana, 35; Arkan-

sas, 29; Mississippi, 17.

Auroras.—The evenings on which bright moonlight must have interfered with observations of faint auroras are assumed to be the four preceding and following the date of full moon, viz, 12th to 20th.

Reports were most numerous from Montana and North

Dakota, 5; Minnesota, 3.

In Canada.—Auroras were reported as follows: Minnedosa, 8th, 9th, 28th, 29th, 30th. Battleford, 28th, 29th, 31st.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES AND CHARTS.

By Alered J. Henry, Chief of Division of Meteorological Records.

For description of tables and charts see page 424 of Review for September, 1899,